

BookletChartTM

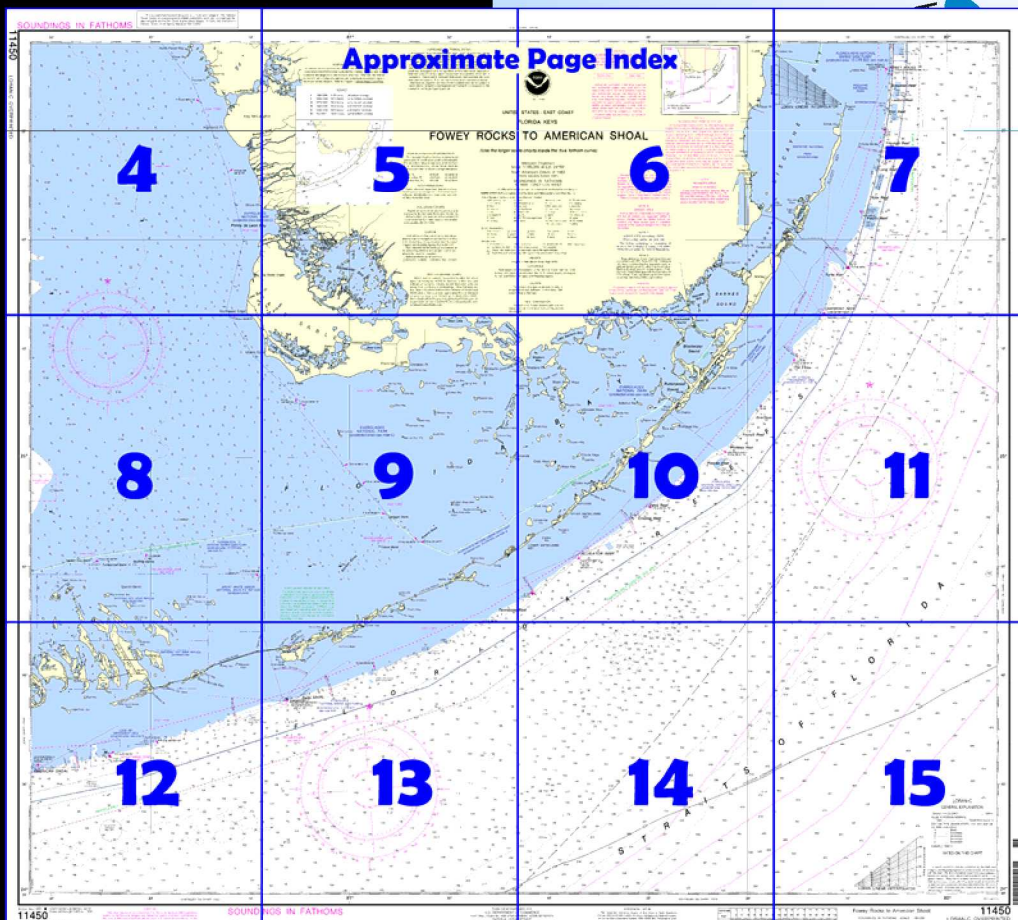
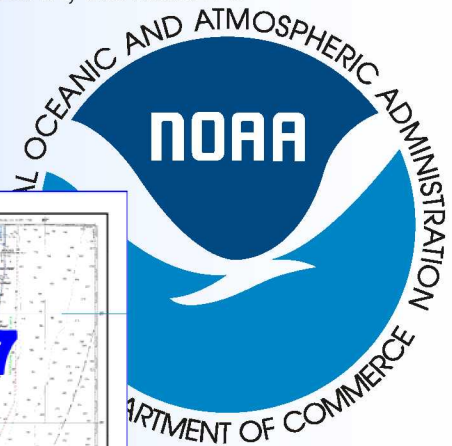
Fowey Rocks to American Shoal

(NOAA Chart 11450)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

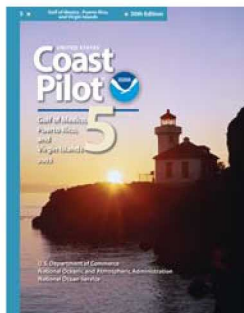
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5 excerpts]

(37) The **Area to Be Avoided Off the Coast of Florida (ATBAOCF)** has been established. The ATBAOCF has been established in order to reduce the risk of large vessel groundings which are found to constitute a serious threat to the continued vitality of the marine environment of the Florida Keys. The ATBAOCF has been established under the authority of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Public Law 101-605 (November 16, 1990). The

ATBAOCF has also been adopted by the International Maritime Organization (IMO), effective November 16, 1991.

(38) Operation of tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters (164 feet) in length is prohibited within the ATBAOCF. The term "tank vessel" is defined to mean "a vessel that is constructed or adapted to

carry, or that carries, oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue"; 46 U.S.C. subpart 2101(39).

(39) Consistent with generally recognized principles of international law, and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s jurisdiction under section 307 of the Marine Protection Research and Sanctuaries Act, 16 U.S.C. subpart 1437, enforcement actions may include assessment of civil penalties of not more than \$50,000 per violation. The above prohibition does not apply to necessary operations of public vessels, including operations essential for national defense, law enforcement, and responses to emergencies that threaten life, property, or the environment.

(98) **Danger zones** and **Restricted areas**, extending as much as 100 miles offshore, are located in the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the Rio Grande.

(99) **Fish havens**, some marked by privately maintained buoys, are numerous along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. Navigators should be cautious about passing over fish havens or anchoring in their vicinity.

(100) Numerous wrecks, submerged and showing above water, in the bays, sounds, rivers, and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico are obstructions to navigation. A careful check should be made of the chart to insure that dangerous wrecks are not along the routes selected.

(101) Periodically, District Engineer, New Orleans Corps of Engineers, publishes in a navigation bulletin the locations of obstructions affecting navigation in navigable waterways within the State of Louisiana which are within the New Orleans district boundaries. (See Appendix A for extent of the New Orleans District.) This list includes obstructions in the Gulf within the 3-mile limit.

(102) Numerous submerged wells, and oil well structures (platforms), including appurtenances thereto, such as mooring piles, anchor and mooring buoys, pipes, and stakes, exist in the Gulf of Mexico off the coasts of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas. The heaviest concentration of these obstructions, however, is found between the Mississippi River Delta and Galveston Bay, extending as much as 70 miles offshore.

(103) In general, the oil well structures (platforms) in the Gulf are marked at night as follows:

(104) Structures outside the 5-fathom curve show quick flashing white lights visible from all directions at a distance of at least 5 miles; more than one light may be displayed. Fog signals are sounded from the structures when visibility is less than 5 miles; signal consists of a horn sounding one 2-second blast every 20 seconds.

(105) Structures between the 2-fathom and 5-fathom curves show quick flashing white lights visible from all directions at a distance of at least 3 miles. Fog signals are sounded from the structures when visibility is less than 3 miles.

(106) Structures along the coast in less than 2 fathoms and within the bays and sounds show either quick flashing white or red lights visible from all directions at a distance of at least 1 mile. Normally these structures are not equipped with fog signals.

(107) Structures on or adjacent to the edges of navigable channels and fairways, regardless of location, may be required to display lights and fog signals for the safety of navigation.

(108) Associated structures within 100 yards of the main structures, regardless of location, are not normally lighted, but are marked with red or white retro-reflective material. Mariners are cautioned that uncharted submerged pipelines and cables may exist in the vicinity of these structures, or between such structures and the shore.

(109) During construction of a well or during drilling operations and until such time as the platform is capable of supporting the required aids, fixed white lights on the attending vessel or drilling rig may be shown in lieu of the required quick flashing white lights on the structure. The attending vessel's foghorn may also be used as a substitute.

(110) Submerged wells may or may not be marked depending on their location and depth of water over them.

(111) All obstruction lights and fog signals used to mark the various structures are operated as privately maintained aids to navigation.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 20/07
Corrected through LNM Oct. 16/07

NOTE F PROHIBITED AREAS (Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:180,000 at Lat 24°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

NOTE C EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK PROTECTED AREA: 36 CFR 745

The killing, collecting, or molesting of animals, the collecting of plants, and water-skiing are prohibited by Federal Regulations.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Miami, FL	KHB-34	162.550 MHz
Teatable Key, FL	WWG-60	162.450 MHz
Key West, FL	WXJ-95	162.40 MHz
Princeton, FL	WNG-663	162.425 MHz

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

The Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA) is indicated by a dashed green limiting line highlighted with a green screened band or by a green screened band used in conjunction with the line symbol for other limits with which the PSSA coincides. A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

NOTE B DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, tow, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of the residual danger from mines on the bottom.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4 & 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Fla., or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Fla. Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

LORAN-C GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100KHz

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL

7980 79,800 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS (Not individual station letter designators)

M Master

W Secondary

X Secondary

Y Secondary

Z Secondary

EXAMPLE: 7980-X

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overlaid signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/towow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.



Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tow
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute mi
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
R flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

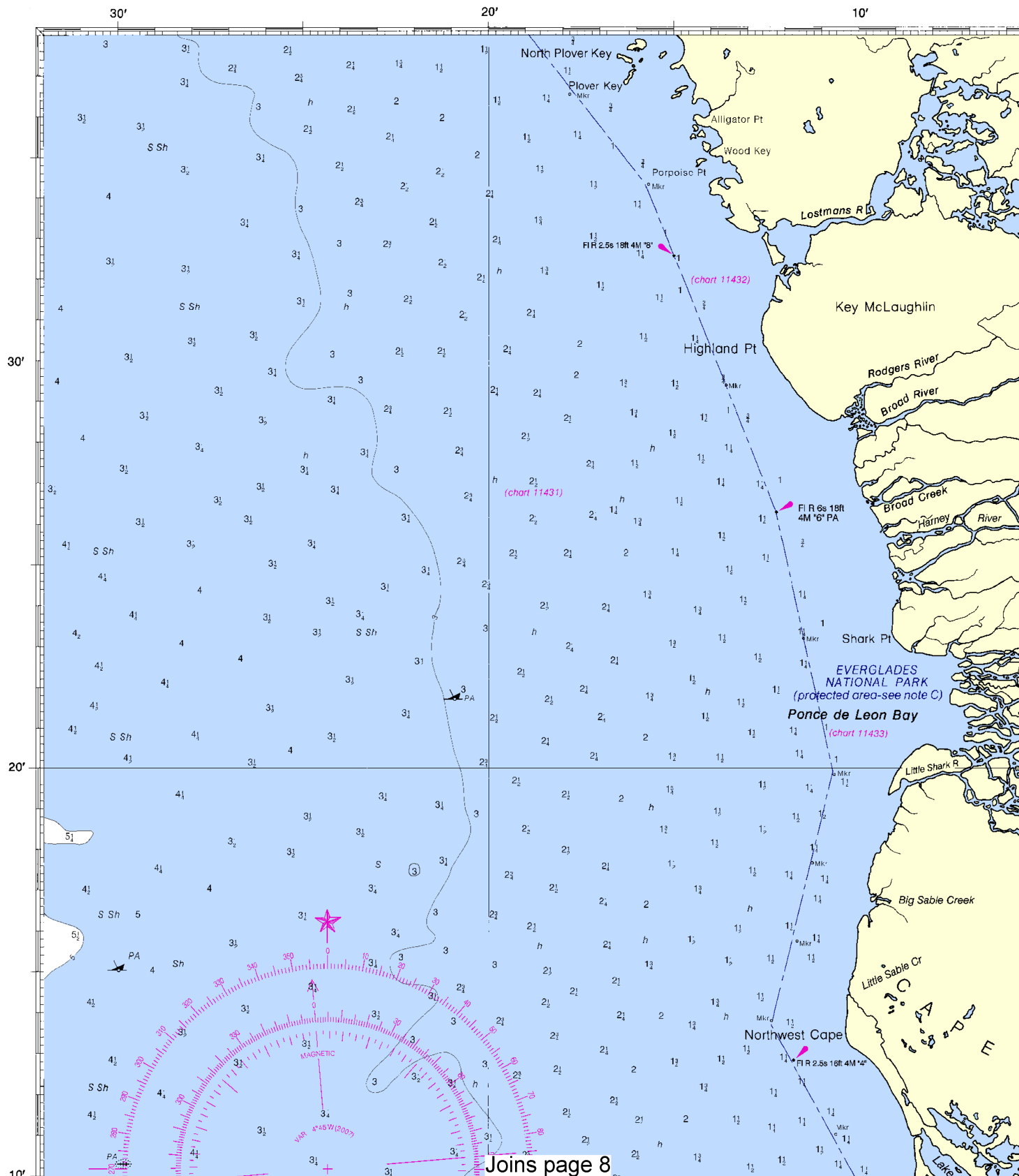
AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerge
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
21 Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

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SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

11450

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED



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4



81°

50'

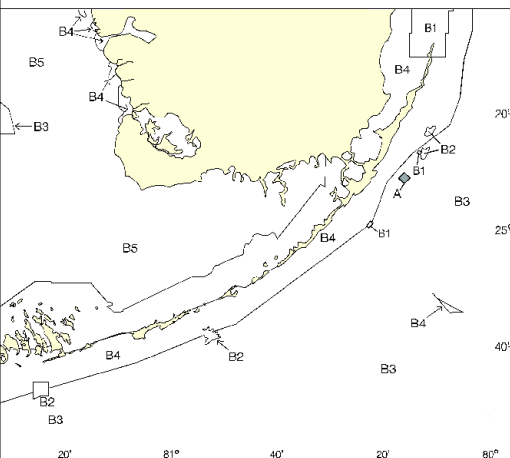
40'

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE

A	1990-2005	NOS Survey	full bottom coverage
B1	1990-1993	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B2	1970-1989	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B3	1940-1989	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Survey	partial bottom coverage



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THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

UNITED STATES - EAST COAST FLORIDA KEYS

FOWEY ROCKS TO AMERIC

(Use the larger scale charts inside the five fat

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:180,000 at Lat 24°50'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot r
B black	Isn isophase	OBSC obscured	s sea
Bn beacon	LT lighthouse	OC occulting	SEC
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VO v
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W w
Fl flashing	Mir marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y ye

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so sd
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh sh
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy st

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	
Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

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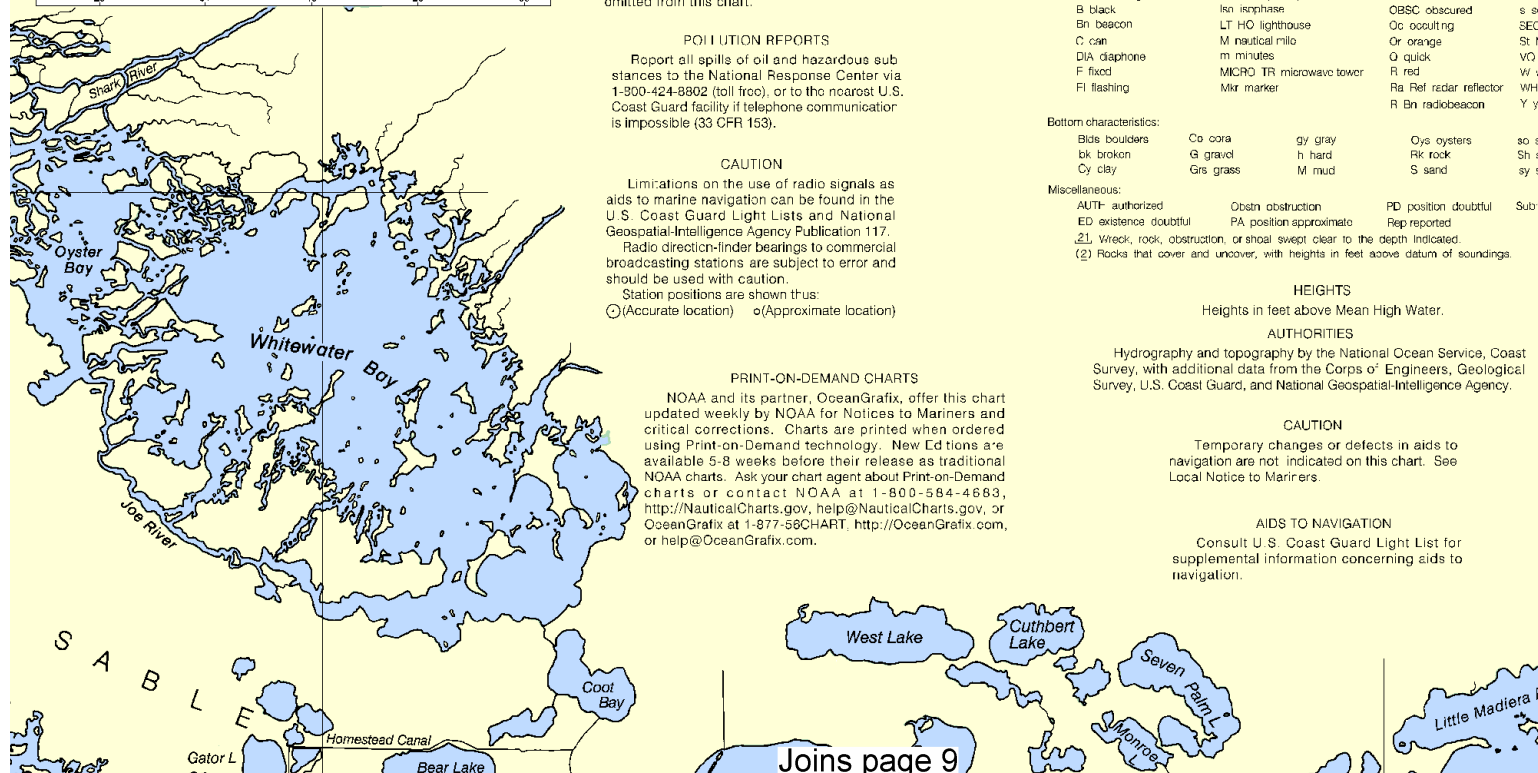
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This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:240000. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

40'

30'

CAL STORMS

Major storms may cause aids to navigation and moored known locations. Shoreline may not reflect actual is to navigation may have been moved from their charted otherwise made inoperative. On or operation of an aid to tions may have been displaced become uncovered or moved. Caution and are requested to hazards to navigation to the



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(Use the larger scale charts inside the five fathom curve)

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Scale 1:180,000 at Lat 24°50'

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Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
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Bottom characteristics:

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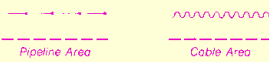
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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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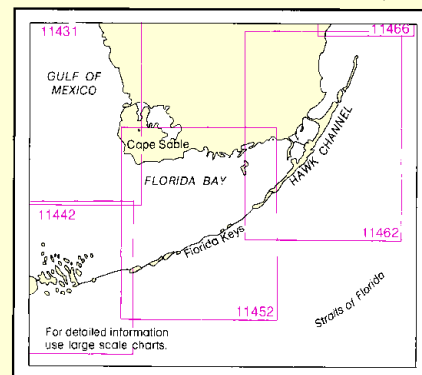
CAUTION SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

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NOTE B

DANGER AREA

Area is open to unrestricted surface navigation but all vessels are cautioned neither to anchor, dredge, trawl, lay cables, bottom, nor conduct any other similar type of operation because of the residual danger from mines on the bottom.

NOTE C

EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
PROTECTED AREA: 36 CFR 745

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WARNING

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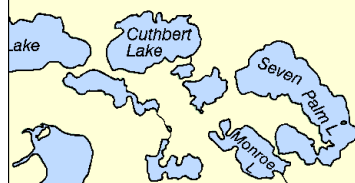
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(Areas to be avoided)

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RTS

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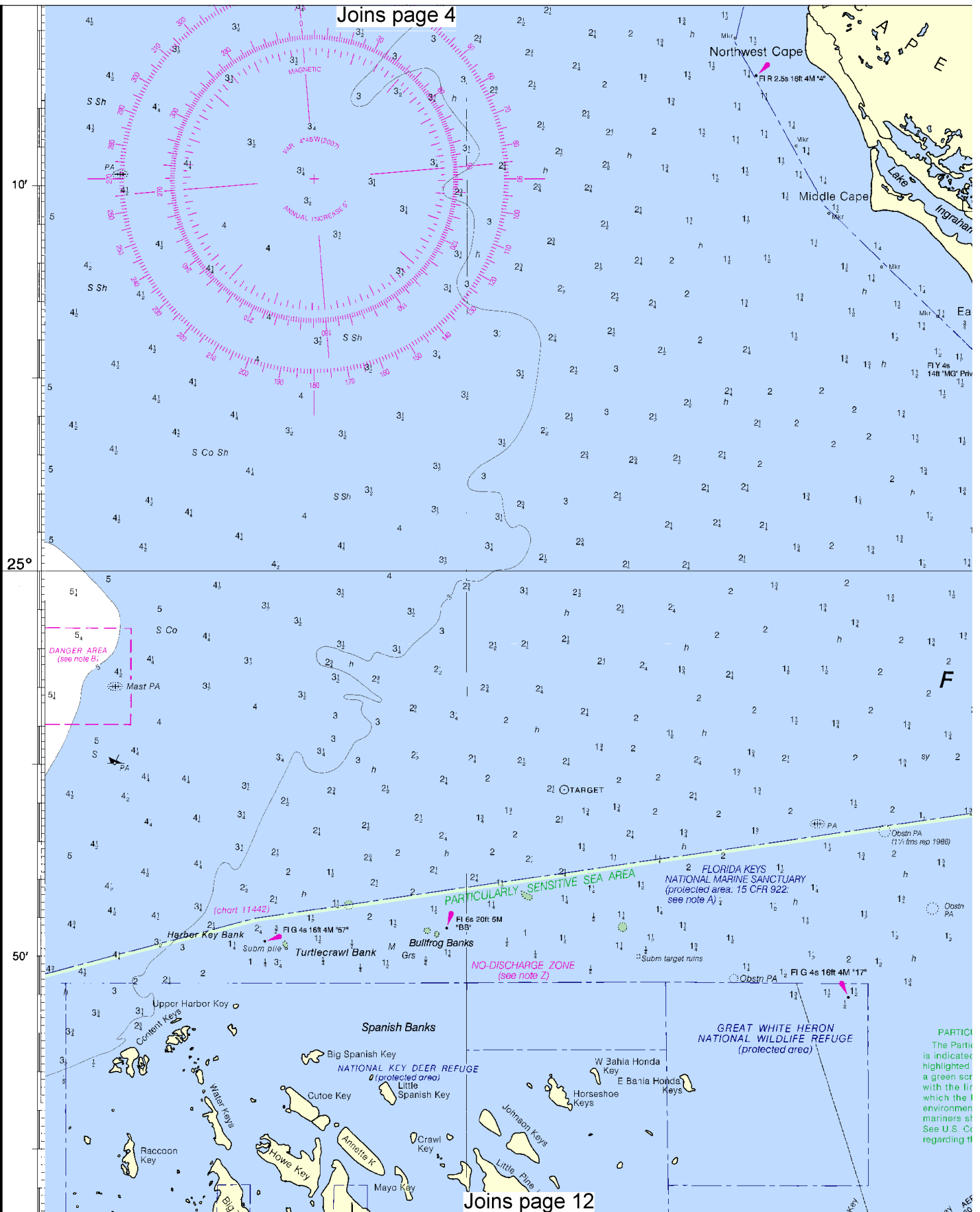


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North

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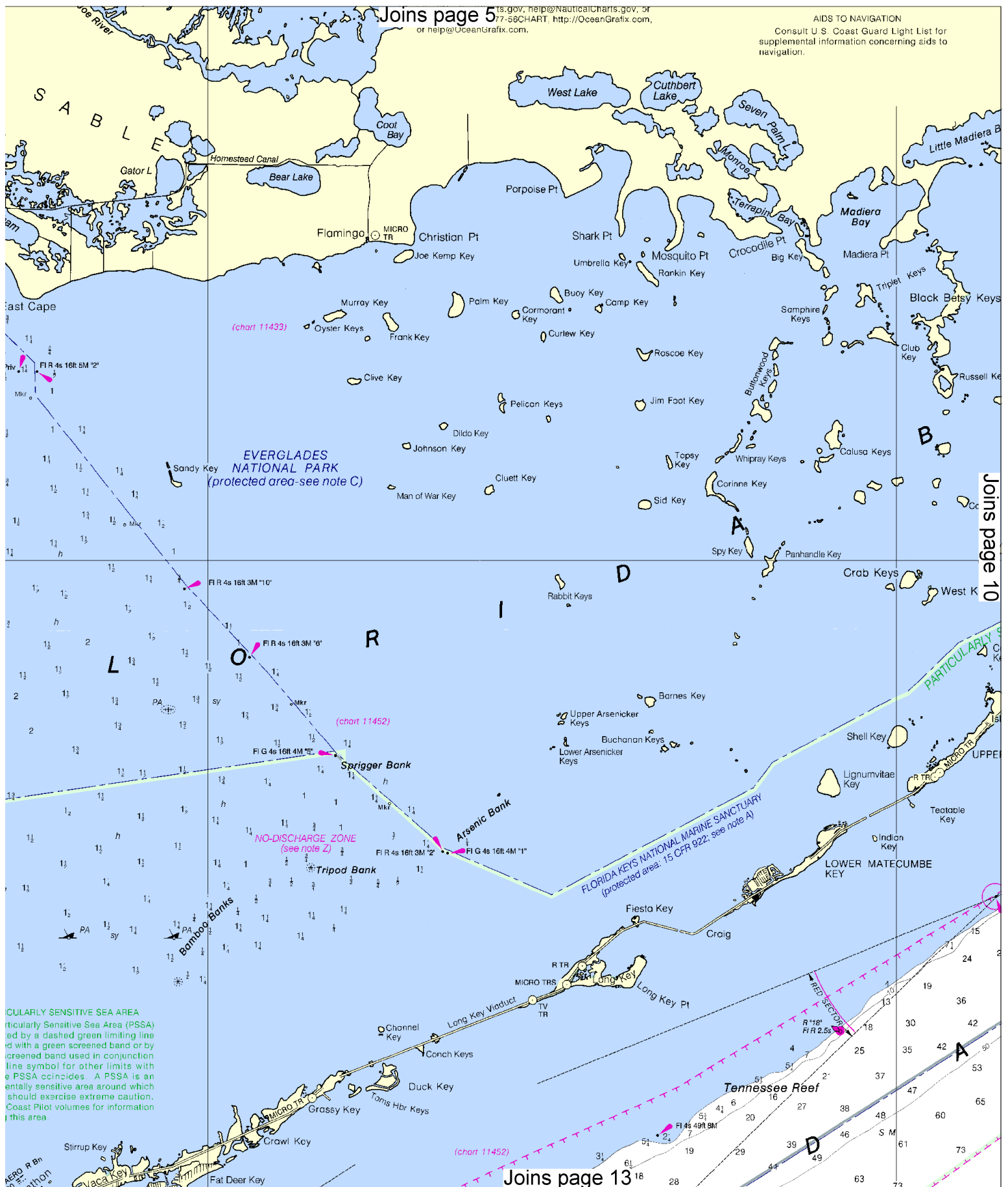


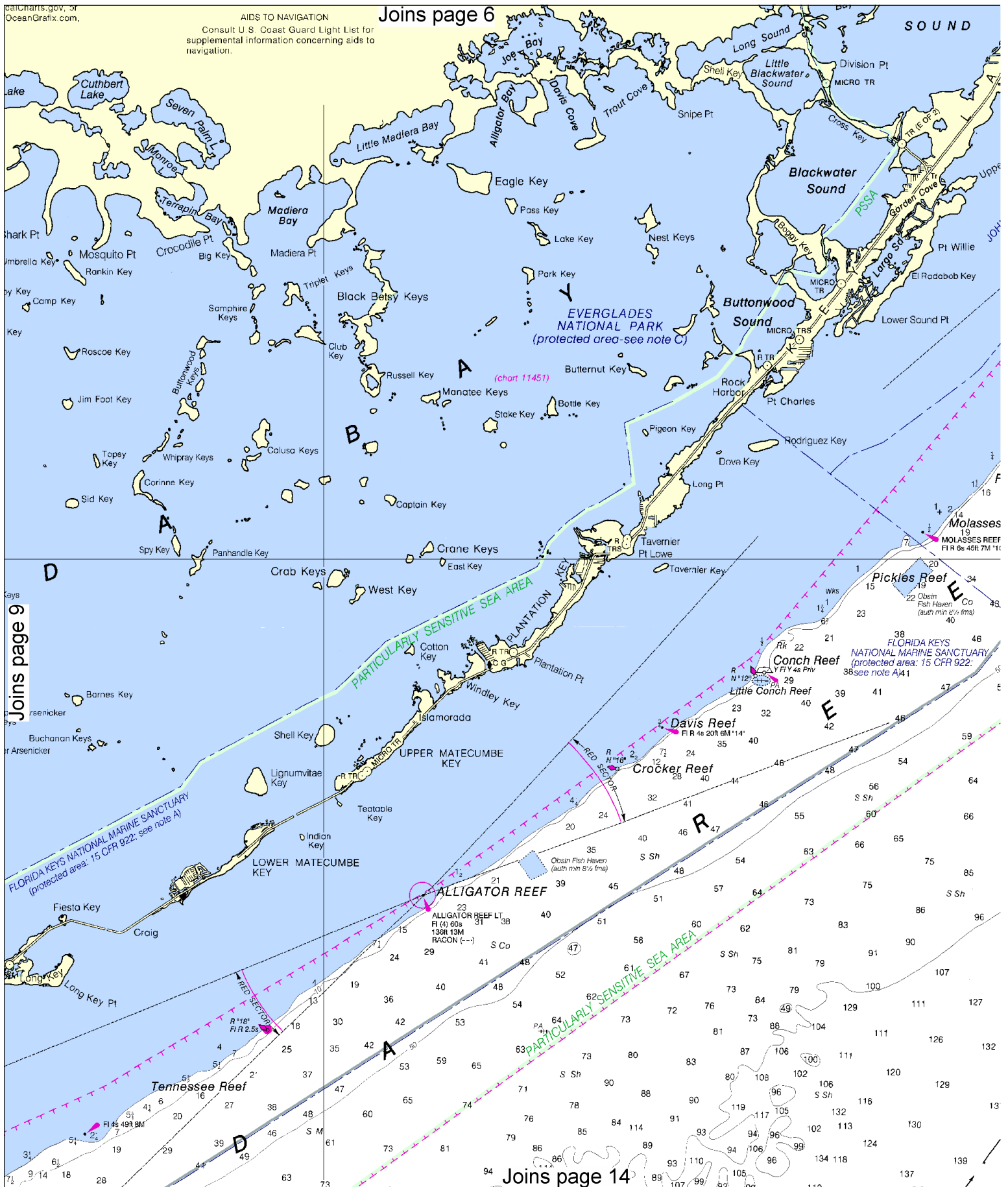
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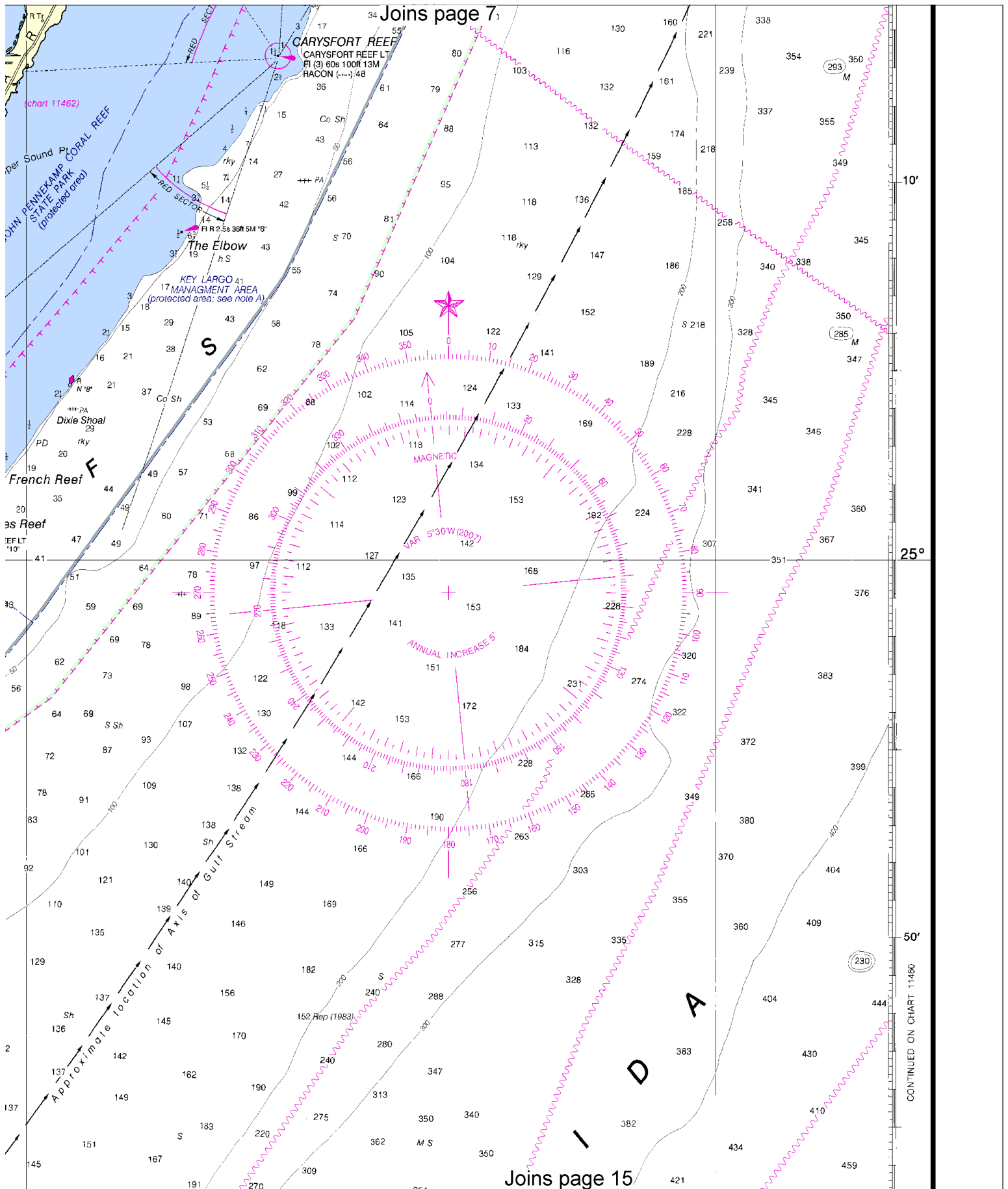


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Joins page 14

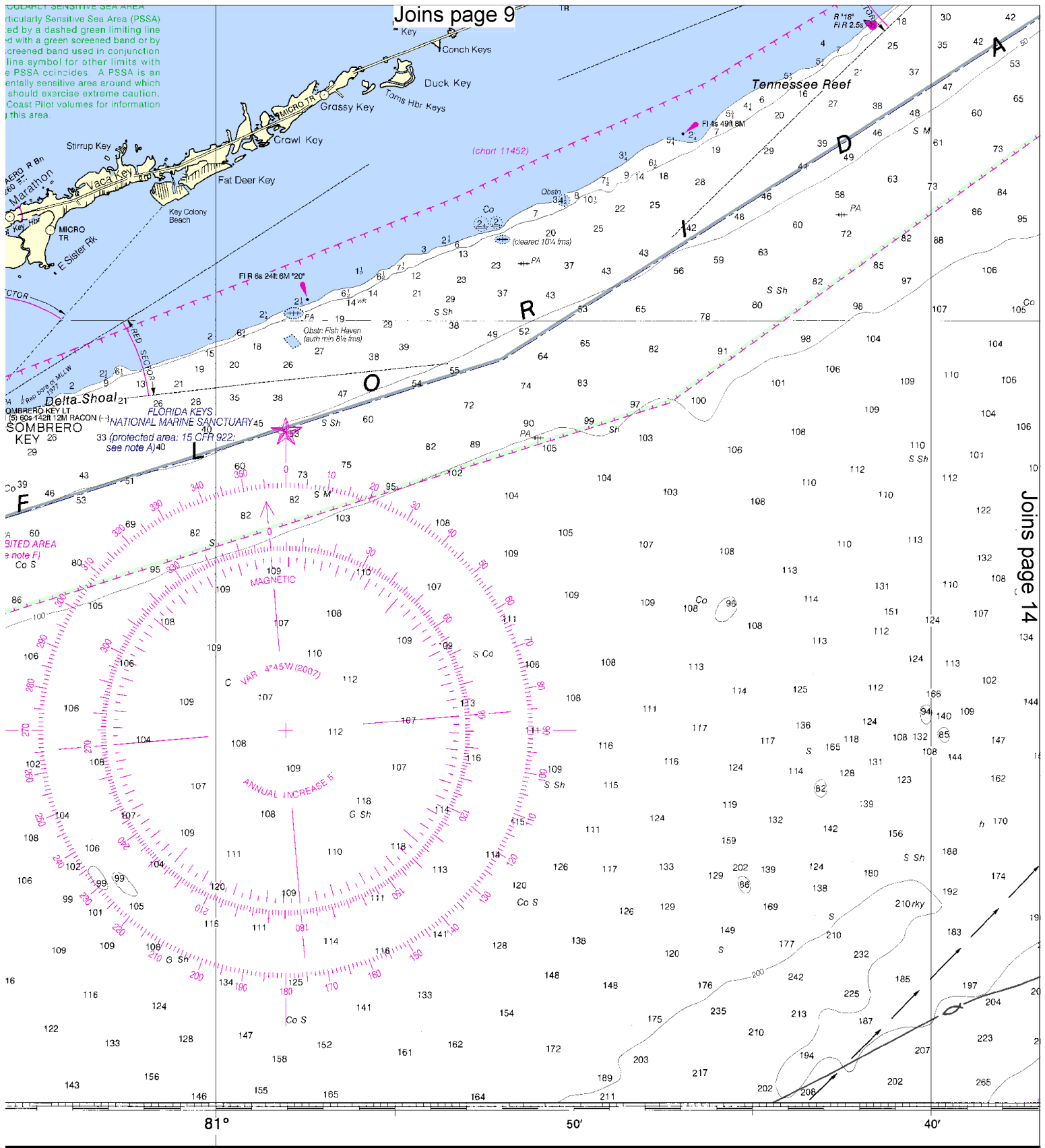
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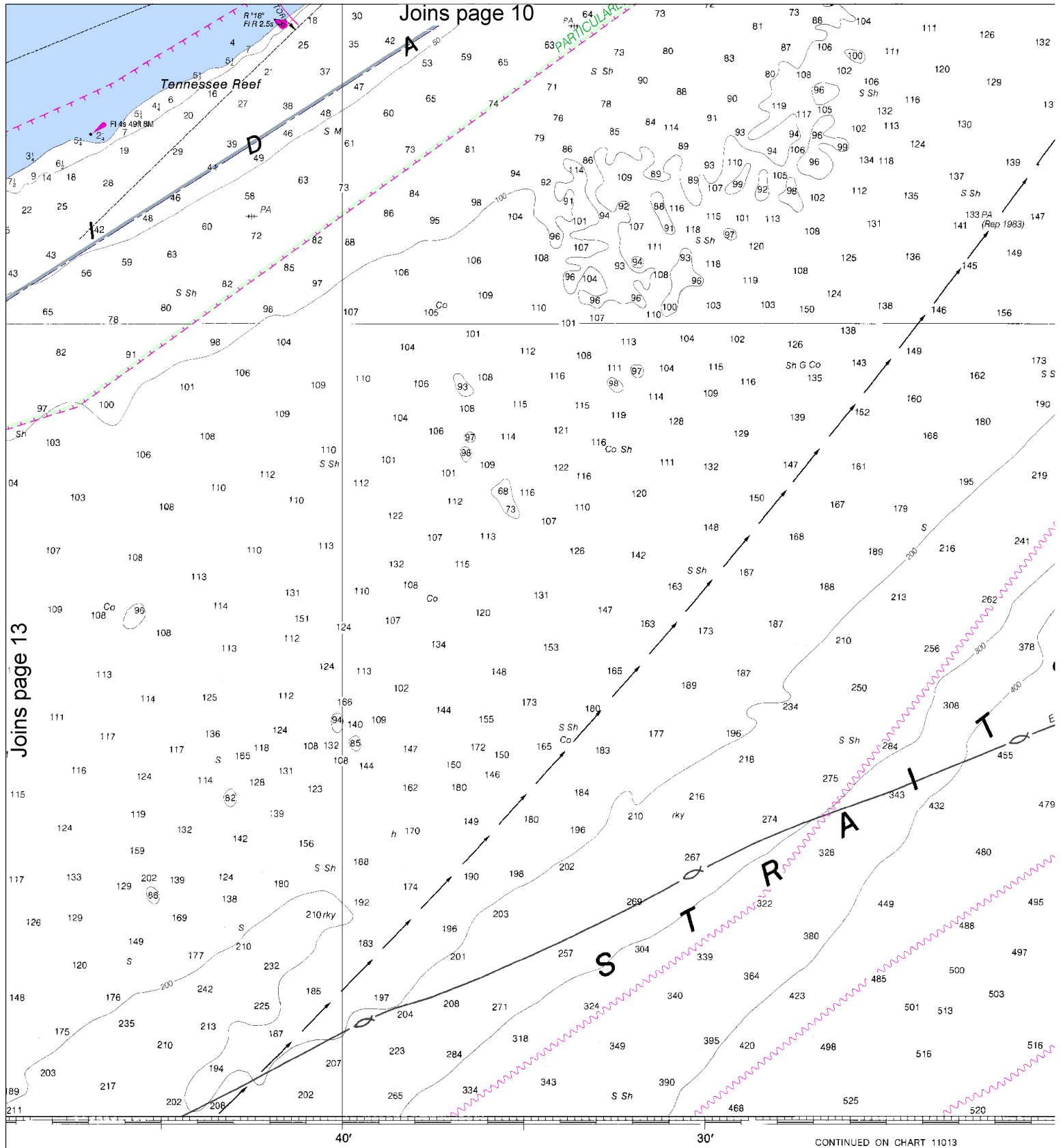




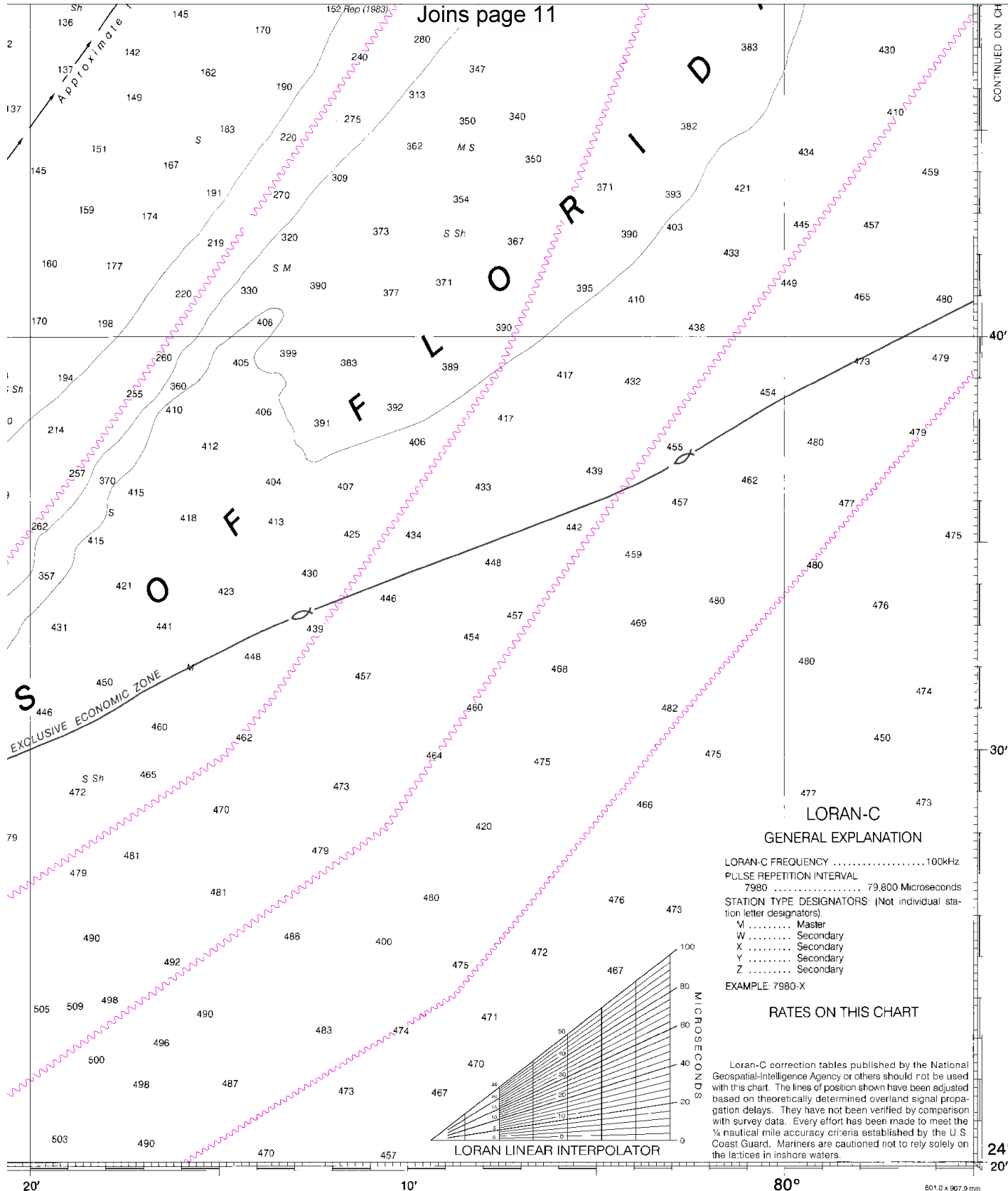
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Joins page 11



GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY 100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
7980 79,800 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators)
M Master
W Secondary
X Secondary
Y Secondary
Z Secondary
EXAMPLE: 7980-X

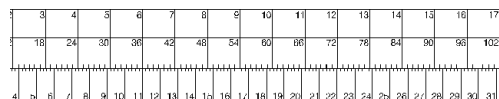
RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on theoretically determined overland signal propagation delays. They have not been verified by comparison with survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the 1/4 nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.



ED. NO. 10

NSN 7642014010199
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11BC011450



Fowey Rocks to American Shoal

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1 : 180,000

11450

LORAN -C OVERPRINTED

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Miami – 305-535-4316

Coast Guard Group Key West – 305-292-8856

FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.

